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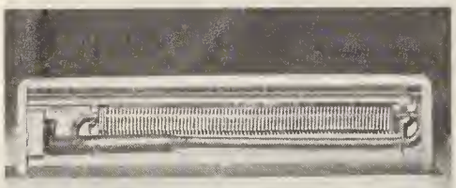

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Rural Development or Urban Chaos

By L. H. Fountain, M. C.

Too many people live on too little space in the United States today. Over 70 per cent of the people live on two per cent of the land.

Tens of thousands of people leave the rural areas each year and move into the big cities. They are creating what are called "strip cities," hundreds of miles long, filled with urban blight and social problems.

These people move seeking jobs and the good life. They may find jobs, but they soon discover they have left the good life behind in the rural area they came from–where the air they breathed was fresh and clean and safe.

What they find in the megalopolis is spiraling taxes, high prices, crowded living conditions, poor public transportation, long distances to work or play, and general deterioration.

The time has long since passed for us to do something about this trend toward herding-together in unbelievably big cities. We can do our part in North Carolina.

If America doesn't act soon, the entire countryside will become nothing but big cities connected by Interstate highways running through empty land. The highways sound good but empty land and crowded, blighted, polluted and unhealthy cities are a menace to the health and well being of our people.

The answer is industries for our rural areas. We should bring jobs to the people to the greatest extent possible. More jobs and opportunities must be created where the space is–in rural America.

I am proud and happy with the industrial progress we've seen in North Carolina in recent years. Many people have worked hard to make it possible. The change we've seen is amazing. It is far better than many had ever hoped or dreamed for.

But, we cannot afford the luxury of resting on our laurels. We must do what we can to combat the national flight to big cities. We must create greater and more meaningful career opportunities for ALL of our children at home. Too much of our talent–especially just out of our schools and colleges–is being attracted to big city areas in other states.

Rep. L. H. Fountain

And yet, the way of life in rural areas is something big city businessmen have long dreamed of. Our recreational possibilities are endless. There's hunting and fishing for the asking. There are no traffic jams to compare with the usual big city rush hour. There is time and space to enjoy life. Our people are friendly, warm and hospitable.

We have space, plenty of it, to offer to industry, and many productive workers.

America can preserve the amenities of living for more of its people, if it soon wakes up and reverses the trend toward concentration of masses of people in big cities. Many have already found the way to us. But there must be more movement of industry to rural areas, and more jobs and opportunities for all people close to home.

The only alternative appears to be the eventual creation of a megalopolis so polluted with ugliness and so filled with poisonous air and water, and crime that only a few of those who live there can be happy.

America has the land. Let's use it wisely.

(Congressman Fountain, Tarboro attorney, represents North Carolina's Second Congressional District in the U. S. House of Representatives).

Carolina Country

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COVER — North Carolina makes good its reputation as Variety Vacationland year-round. The mountains, the Piedmont, the Sandhills, the coast, all contribute in their seasons to its attractions. Now that winter's here, Western North Carolina is the season's playground and skiing the sport. The cover photo, showing a slope at one of the area's many popular ski resorts, is reproduced through courtesy of the Travel and Promotion Division, State Dept. of Conservation and Development.

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Only Work Will Create More Jobs

Nobody has to sell rural North Carolinians on industrial development. Most of them already know how much industrial payrolls can mean in providing additional income and opportunities in their communities. They don't need or want PR and ballyhoo; they want practical, reasonable directions for getting industries. They want answers.

Hopefully, they will get answers in 1970. The Division of Commerce and Industry in the State Department of Conservation and Development will intensify its efforts during the year to help small communities. And North Carolina's electric membership corporations, long active in rural development, now have in Tarheel Electric Membership Association a new industrial services department to help them accomplish even more.

But if 1970 is to bring gains, more must be done at the community level and all of us concerned in the outcome are going to have to stop thinking of ourselves as promoters and get down to the real job. The job can't be done with pep rallies and press releases. It can only be done by concentrating on essentials and accomplish more themselves.

The first step must be to establish working organizations such as local non-profit development corporations in each interested community to coordinate local efforts to develop the community for industry. The same corporation would prepare the hard facts industrialists require on sites and other features and serve as a contact for the Commerce and Industry Division.

The Division has found that, of all the things industrialists consider in assessing a community, nothing ranks higher than the character of the community—the general appearance, cultural facilities, adequate housing, schools, churches and other elements people want when they choose a place to live.

Not every community seeking industry can offer everything. Not all, for example, have municipal water and sewer systems. But all can clean up their streets, spruce up their yards and storefronts and show a brighter face to visitors.

In short, community development must come before there can be industrial development. And rural North Carolina and its communities won't get the breaks with industry until the planners and the local organizations, civic clubs, homemaker, church and rural groups in each community make "community development" mean something a lot more down to earth than a press agent's catch phrase.

Jim Chaney

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

a commentary on events and issues important to consumer-owners of EMCs/by J. C. Brown Jr.

Things That Don't Change Remain the Same

LAST MONTH we attended a management institute where we were introduced to the principle in the headline by its propounder, George Odiorne; hence, "Odiorne's Law."

The people of the rural electric cooperatives and municipal electric systems (ElectriCities) are seriously questioning Odiorne's Law because of a series of circumstances which indicate that if things don't change, they aren't going to remain the same for you—the electric consumer. If the near monopoly (the privates) which controls about 80 percent of our power generating facilities continues at its same rate of planning and continues with its same policies, you can expect two things: 1. Rates which discourage the use of power during certain seasons and times of the day, and 2. Higher rates.

Students of the situation look at today—not just the future—and see inadequate reserves in the systems of wholesale suppliers, see the development of policies which put the financial squeeze on co-ops and deprive them of reliable sources of power, find an unwillingness of the private companies to share with their wholesale customers economies of scale and technology, and an unwillingness to admit others into the generating field.

AT THE SAME TIME when the private power companies are assuring the public that they are taking good care of the public's needs, during peak periods, we experience power failures of excessive duration. At the same time when the power companies are fighting the efforts of the cities and co-ops to even study the generation and transmission business for the benefit of their own consumers, two power companies (Duke and Vepco) announce rate increases. It is probably not obvious to the ultimate consumer, but the third major power supplier in the state, CP&L, is harrassing its co-op customers by trying to escape from its inadequate line capacity problem by passing it along to them. Increasingly, the EMCs are being put on notice by CP&L that it can no longer supply their requirements at a particular delivery point at the same voltage; therefore, the cooperatives at great expense must adapt to the company's lack of planning and capacity. This is a magnification of the problem you as an individual would encounter if suddenly the power company told you that it was changing its voltage into your house and therefore you would have to rewire and buy new appliances.

FORTUNATELY, the EMCs and the municipalities have entered into a promising plan (EPIC) for supplying their own wholesale power. It is a tribute to the wisdom of the city councils that as of December 5, 24 of the cities of North Carolina have voted to enter into the second phase of a study leading to that objective. The EMCs, through N. C. Electric Membership Corporation, are already committed.

The beautiful thing about EPIC is that it offers benefits to the power companies—pressed as they seem to be to serve their wholesale customers. EPIC has offered not only to relieve them of the burden of selling power to the consumer-owned systems, it has offered to interconnect and afford direct savings to the power companies.

So far, the companies hold fast to a slight corruption of Odiorne's Law: Things shall not change, and if they don't the municipal electric systems and co-ops will vanish and they won't have to worry about selling them power. If the companies pursue this policy to its logical end, they may even work themselves out of retail customers.

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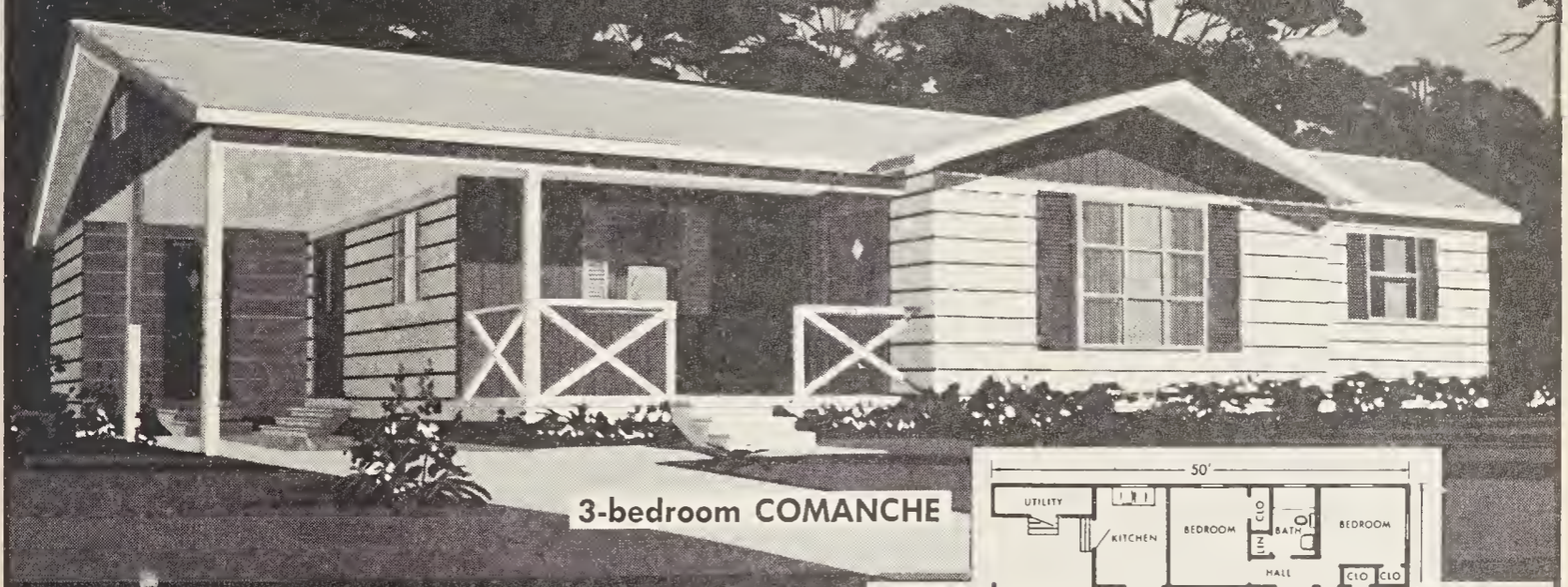

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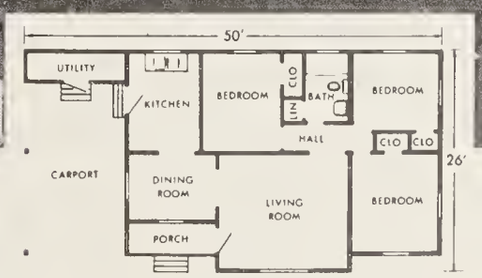

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The Housing Need in Rural America

by Phil Sawicki

Twenty years ago, in the Housing Act of 1949, Congress set these goals for the nation: "A decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

As everyone knows, neither of those targets has been reached yet. Not so well-known is the fact that the United States has moved a good deal closer to them during the last twenty years.

What follows is a brief account of the nation's housing achievement so far and what remains to be done, particularly in rural America.

The Achievement

In 1950, according to the U. S. Census Bureau, there were 42.8 million homes and apartments in the nation. Of those, some 11.3-million lacked adequate plumbing facilities, such as hot and cold running water and inside toilets. Another 3.9-million were "dilapidated," or in other words, in such terrible condition they weren't even worth trying to fix up.

Altogether, the country two decades ago had 15.2-million homes and apartments that in one way or another were "substandard."

In 1970, the Census Bureau estimates, the total number of homes and apartments will exceed 62.4-million. The number of those expected to be classed as substandard will have decreased to 5.9-million.

What, in particular, bothers rural-oriented organizations is that 4.2-million of those 5.9-million substandard unit exist in rural areas. Only 1.7-million are located in the cities and suburbs.

Those who have seen the slums of big cities may find these statistics hard to believe. One reason is that much housing in the cities, although it now meets standards, is overcrowded and deteriorating. But the fact is that more than half the nation's worst housing will be found down dusty country roads and in hollows on the other side of the mountain.

This is not to say that housing conditions have not gotten better in rural areas. They have. Compared to the 12.8-million substandard homes and housing units in rural areas twenty years ago, the current 4.2-million is an improvement.

But those who are concerned about rural America see bad signs. They know that during the last two decades the lion's share of Federal housing assistance has benefited primarily middle-class people living in the cities and suburbs. They fear that the riots and publicity that have drawn new attention to urban problems may result in even less attention being paid to the larger, but less spectacular, housing problems in the countryside.

Federal Assistance to Housing

Federal assistance to housing comes in a wide variety of shapes and sizes through a number of agencies. The largest and best-known are:

– The Federal Housing Administration (FHA), which insures housing loans made by private lenders to home buyers and apartment builders;

– The Veterans Administration (VA), which guarantees repayment on housing loans made to former members of the military services by private lenders;

– The Federal Home Loan Bank System, whose twelve Federal Home Loan Banks are a prime source of capital for savings and loan associations, such capital being secured by first mortgages.

Also involved in home financing is the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA, or "Fanny Mae"), which buys and sells FHA and VA mortgages and thus becomes a secondary source of credit. Until September, 1968, FNMA was a Federal agency. Congressional legislation transformed it into a private corporation.

Since its creation in 1934, FHA has written a total of $131-billion in mortgage insurance. Of that, $96-billion has gone to insure home mortgages. Since the VA began guaranteeing repayment on housing loans to veterans following World War II, the agency has assisted $74-billion in home loans. As of 1967, the twelve Home Loan Banks had resources of $9.6-billion.

Most of that money—about 80 percent—has assisted housing in the cities and the suburbs for the simple reason that cities and suburbs are where most of the lenders, builders and customers are. And also because the impact of Federal assistance is much more visible there.

Helping Rural Areas

NRECA, the national association of rural electric cooperatives, believes that one of the best ways to attack the rural housing problem is to strengthen and expand the programs of the Farmers Home Administration.

Originally established to assist farm families build new homes or improve their existing ones, Farmers Home was not given authority to assist rural people who weren't farmers with their housing needs until 1961.

Four years later, Congress gave the agency permission to finance its housing program by selling notes on its insured loans to private lenders. By this means, Farmers Home was able to assist many more rural homeowners than it had before.

The agency's statistics on its rural housing loans reveal just how great the need is for mortgage credit outside urban areas.

In 1960 Farmers Home made $40-million in rural housing loans. By 1968 that figure had increased to $494-million.

Large as that second figure may be, however, it was only enough to permit Farmers Home to assist about 50,000 rural families. At that pace it will take many years to eliminate the present 4.2-million substandard homes in rural America.

When Congress returned to Washington after its summer recess, NRECA representatives and others from rural-oriented organizations resumed their efforts to persuade the legislators to make Farmers Home an even more effective agency in assisting rural housing.

Late in September the Senate voted to set a new ceiling of $350-million—instead of the old $100-million—on the revolving fund operated by Farmers Home. Also approved was an amendment that would enable the agency to raise funds more quickly on the private investment market.

In an affluent nation, there are 4.2 million such rural dwellings.

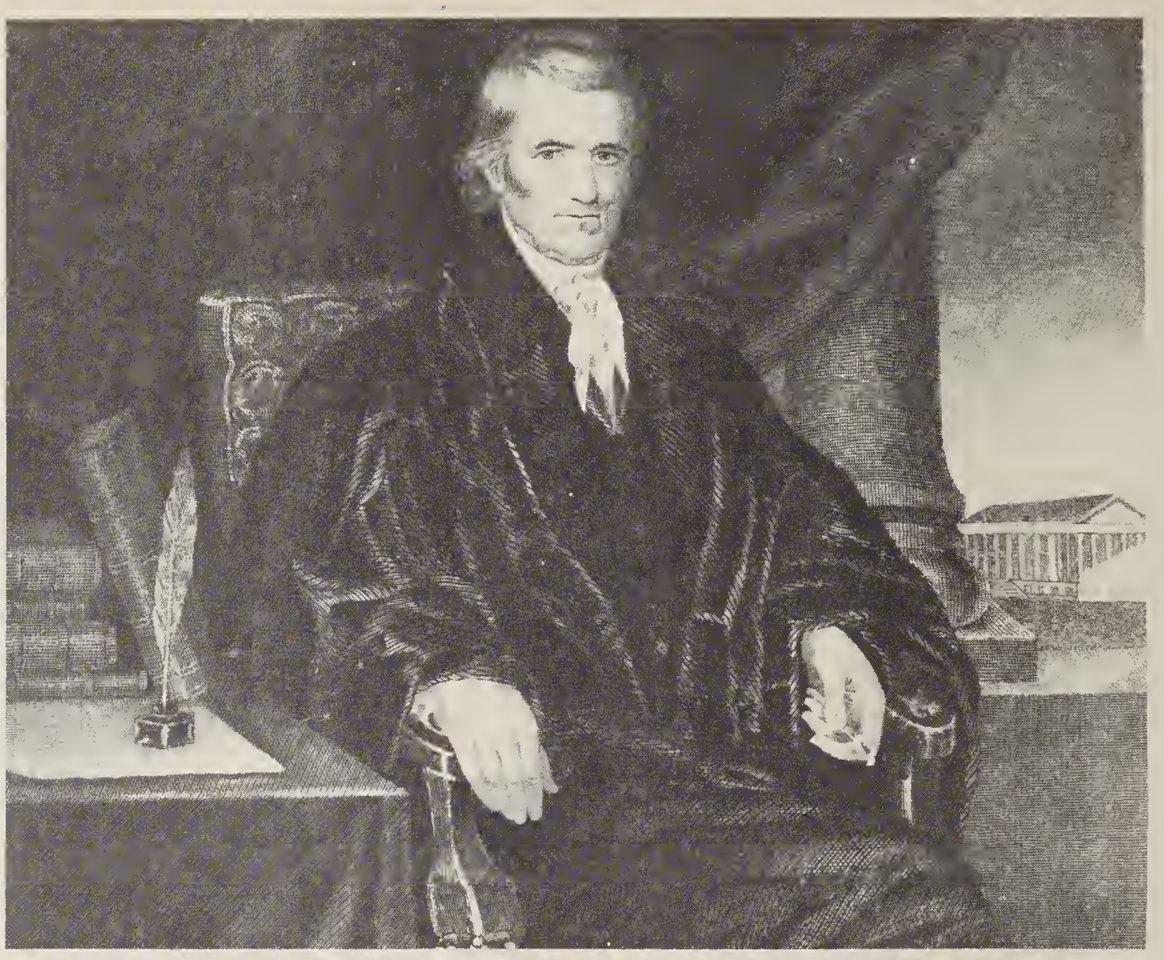
If these two amendments or similar ones win passage through the House, FmHA may be able to assist in financing as many as 300,000 rural homes each year.

Another vital provision is contained in housing legislation amendments approved so far only by the House Banking and Currency Committee. It would permit Farmers Home to make a commitment in advance to a builder that the homes he is going to build can be financed with FmHA assistance.

These amendments, and others to broaden Federal assistance to rural housing, are not yet law. It is important that they become so, and the sooner the better.

William E. Murray, NRECA legislative representative, has pointed out that decent housing is one of the basic factors "that will encourage people to stay in rural America."

Without it, the young and the poor from rural areas will continue to stream to the cities, which already have enough problems.



Chief Justice John Marshall: Did he go to court with no pants under his robe?

No Pants for the Chief Justice

Citizens shocked by recent revelations of human frailty on the lofty U. S. Supreme Court might do well to read a little history.

Otherwise they might conclude from the hubbub lately raised over court decisions and judges' ethics and incomes that the nation's highest tribunal until now has been above criticism.

It hasn't. It has weathered controversies throughout its history, and it will continue to draw fire as long as justices are human.

The nation likes to cloak its judiciary in Olympian legend. The somber robes and retiring manners forced on the bench are all part of the fable of men wiser than men. Yet from the earliest days of American politics, the Supreme Court has bubbled at not infrequent intervals in boiling political stews.

In the early 1800's the Supreme Court was held in such low esteem in some sections of the country that the legendary Chief Justice Marshall was declined tailor service in Raleigh. Writing to his wife, he said he had to hold court without his pants.

In Marshall's time, too, a good-sized segment of the public was ready to impeach the entire Federal bench. During the period, there were six justices in the Supreme Court. In addition to their two annual Washington sessions, they were required to hold circuit court twice a year in their home districts, a condition that brought Justice Marshall frequently to Raleigh.

The history books describe the great jurist as a justice and little more. Personal anecdote recalls him as a man who needed a tailor even more frequently than he patronized one and as an amusing eccentric.

Raleigh was a town of approximately 300 to 500 persons when the Chief Justice paid his semi-annual calls. He usually made the trip from his farm outside of Richmond, Va., in a buggy, accompanied at times by a servant, and stayed at a tavern owned, records say, by a man named Cooke.

Mr. Cooke was not an overly expensive landlord, one account recalls. Raleigh townspeople frequently would meet the head of the Supreme Court out at Cooke's woodpile, hauling in logs.

For all of his oft-quoted opinions, stories have it that Chief Justice John Marshall was not too practical a man.

Once on the trip from Richmond to Raleigh, Marshall and his buggy got hung up on a sapling while taking a short cut through what was then Nathaniel Macon's plantation.

One of Macon's slaves happened to pass, spotted the difficulty and set Marshall free. Reporting the incident to his master, the man was informed he had just helped the Chief Justice of the United States.

"The biggest lawyer in the country," Nathaniel Macon told his hand.

The Negro field hand wasn't impressed.

Engraving of Chief Justice courtesy of N. C. State Dept. of Archives and History Museum of History.

"Marse Nat," the field hand said, "that may be the biggest lawyer in the United States, but he ain't got sense enough to back a gig off a sapling."

In Richmond, the Chief Justice, whom children's histories paint so impressively was a frequent butt of poor jokes. A prankster with a turkey approached Mr. Marshall on one occasion and offered him a small coin to carry the bird. It evidentally looked like an easy way to make an honest nickel to the judge. So the Chief Justice of the United States walked down the street behind his temporary employer, lugging a turkey like an errand boy.

One of Marshall's letters written from Raleigh, or to use his spelling, "Rawleigh," on Jan. 2, 1803, offers an insight into the great man's ways.

"My dearest Polly," he wrote:

"You will laugh at my vexation when you hear the various calamities that have befallen me. In the first place, when I came to review my funds, I had the mortification to discover that I had lost 15 silver dollars out of my waistcoat pocket. They had worn through the various mendings the pocket had sustained and had sought their liberty in the sands of California.

"I determined not to vex myself with what could not be remedied and ordered Peter (the servant) take out my cloaths that I might dress for court, when to my astonishment and grief, after fumbling several minutes in the portmanteau, staring at vacantly and sweating most profusely, he turned to me with the doleful tidings that I had no pair of breeches."

"You may be sure that this piece of intelligence was not very graciously received; however, after a little scolding I determined to make the best of the situation and immediately set out to get a pair made.

"I thought I should be a sans culotte only one day and that for the residue of the term that I might be well enough dressed for the appearance on the first day to be forgotten. But the greatest of evils, I found, was followed by still greater!

"Not a single taylor in town could be prevailed to work for me. They were all so busy that it was impossible to attend to my wants, however pressing they might be and I have the extreme mortification to pass the whole time without the important article of dress I have mentioned. I have no alleviation for this misfortune but to hope that I shall be anabled in four or five days to commence my journey homeward and that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you and our dear children in eight or nine days after this reaches you.

"In the meantime I flatter myself that you are well and happy." "J. Marshall."

A newspaper of the time, the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Planter of Jan. 4, 1803, acknowledged the presence of the nation's Supreme Court chief in town with no more notice than:

"On Wednesday the last the Federal Circuit Court for the district commenced its term in this city. Chief Justice Marshall and our District Judge Potter were present. The Grand Jury (of which Walter Alves, Esq., was foreman) being empanelled, the chief justice delivered to them a concise and appropriate charge, fully explaining their duty without the least political intermixture."

Lest somebody jump to the conclusion that young Andrew Johnson was among the tailoring fraternity1 who refused to supply the judge the needed pants, it should be pointed out that the Raleigh tailor's apprentice who was to become the nation's 17th president wasn't born until 1808.

J. Marshall's toils with the "taylor" were small compared to the storm he was riding out in Washington. The Supreme Court was the center of one of the hottest controversies in our history and Marshall, as head man of the court, was the target of much abuse.

The Federalists in 1801 had managed to shove through legislation which reduced the membership of the bench to five and relieved the justices of their circuit court duties.

The new act divided the country into 16 circuits and created the office of circuit judge for each. With district judges and Supreme Court members, the act gave the nation a total of 38 Federal judges, all—or so the Republicans claimed—appointed by the Federalists for services received.

The Republicans, as the Democratic Party's members were known then, fought the change from the start. Peeved mainly by the fact that the Federalists had stolen a march in political patronage, the Republican leaders effectively twisted the move into an attack on the Constitution. The Federal court, already too powerful, was being raised to a position higher than he executive and legislative branches, they charged, and, with the increased power, was attempting to twist the Constitution to its own political ends.

Philip R. Thompson, a fiery Virginia Republican, predicted the change was the equivalent of forming a dictatorship of judges.

"Give the Judiciary a check upon the Legislature, allow them the power to declare your laws null and void, and in vain have the people placed you upon the floor to legislate," he warned Congress.

"If they (the judges) have offended against the Constitution, or the laws of the country," he demanded, "why are they not impeached?"

"Our judges are as independent as spaniels," a contemporary newspaper complained.

The battle which finally resolved itself in a victory for the Republicans ended in repeal of the Federalists' 1801 legislation in 1803.

Archibald Henderson, a North Carolina Federalist, whom Marshall termed "unquestionably among the best lawyers of his day," called the Republican program a threat to the nation's democracy.

Another North Carolinian, Robert Williams, described by one account as "an extreme but unskillful Republican," let the facts out by ineptly inquiring on the floor of Congress if a judge could be found guilty of a felony because of his interpretation of the law.

The House rushed the appeal bill through at a midnight session on March 3, 1803, by a vote of 59 to 32. The Senate approved it on April 8. Just to make sure there would be no chance of the Supreme Court declaring the repeal unconstitutional, the Republicans changed the dates of the court sessions from December and June to February and August.

The action, in effect, suspended the Supreme Court for 14 months.

Some of the current critics would like to suspend it altogether.

Jim Chaney

Unless You Know What You're Doing Chinchilla Raising Is a Risky Game

Facts From Federal Trade Commission Show Amateurs Aren't Apt to Enjoy the Profits Promoters Promise . . . A Special For Readers Intrigued by Special Offers

"Chinchilla ranchers are earning thousands of dollars a year IN THEIR SPARE TIME. Turn that extra room into income for Education, Travel, Retirement, with just a few hundred dollars invested YOU CAN PULL YOURSELF OUT OF YOUR MONTHLY PAY-CHECK!"

This ad and others like it present a glowing picture of large sums of money easily made through the breeding of chinchillas at home. Most such ads—whether carried on TV, in newspapers or in magazines—have one serious disability. They are false.

Every year many persons seeking ways to supplement their incomes invest substantial sums of money which they can ill-afford in responses to get-rich-quick schemes involving chinchilla raising.

An elderly Wisconsin man bitterly told a Federal Trade Commission investigator he would never forgive himself for believing wild claims of profits to be made by raising chinchillas in the basement of his home. He had to borrow $1,000 on his life insurance policy to meet the $2,500 price a promoter had promised would provide him the security he had longed for all his life. Six "high quality" little chinchillas which in five years would become 500 and produce an annual income of $15,000 would be the reward for his foresight and his courage. So said the promoter.

Two years after investing his savings, the man had only five dead chinchillas. He stored them in a freezer because he thought their pelts might be valuable, although he didn't know where to sell them.

An Iowa woman described her experience in a letter to the Federal Trade Commission as follows:

"Two years ago I was taken in by a slick-talking salesman . . . After much investigation and feeling I could depend on this company for all the services stated in their contract, I paid cash, $2,500, and was the owner of five pairs of chinchillas. I did go into this with my eyes open, but in the past two years, the same eyes have been opened a little wider, and I find the animals are not in the same 'grade' they were supposed to be. Also, the company has not stood behind the contract, and since I did pay cash, I am left holding the bag, or at least holding ten worthless animals."

The deception as to profits to be made is compounded by the promoters' wild claims as to the ease of raising chinchillas and their fertility. Purchasers are assured that starting with six females and two males, a gross income of more than $16,000 a year can be expected in four years. This makes two incorrect assumptions.

One is that each female chinchilla will have from four to six offspring per year. Actually, the average for experienced ranchers is about 1.9.

The other assumption is that pelts bring prices ranging from $20 to $60 each. The truth is that many of the pelts are not even marketable and that a person raising chinchillas in the home can expect to receive on the average about $14 a pelt for those that are salable, and, by the time the pelting and marketing expenses are paid, he is lucky to net $3 a pelt.

He's a chancy fellow.

The promoters, not content with these exaggerations, are willing and all too able to dupe the innocent into paying too much for their original breeding stock. Employing a sales pitch that the chinchillas they offer will produce exceptionally fine pelts, they have charged from $400 to $500 per animal, with a minimum sale of four to become a breeding "unit." Thus, the usual sale is about $2,000. Interestingly, many promoters buy the animals from legitimate breeders for as little as $25 to $50 each.

Contrary to the promoters' claims that the animals are easily raised, the fact is they do not thrive and multiply as easily as the purchaser is led to believe. They may be rugged in their native homeland in the Andes of South America, but in a damp basement, an unheated garage, or heated attic their mortality rate is very high. They have difficulty surviving temperatures in the high 80's and are adversely affected by freezing temperatures. They also have a distressing habit of eating their own expensive fur, and frequently the females kill the males.

There are, of course, several thousand legitimate chinchilla breeders in the country engaged in legitimate business practices who disdain the deception employed by these chinchilla promoters. The legitimate chinchilla breeders raise their own animals on their ranches and sell their pelts on the open market through auction companies, engaging little in sales of animals to individuals.

On the other hand, the chinchilla promoters rarely raise their own animals, nor do they sell their pelts on the open market. They can make money faster by buying the chinchillas from the professional breeder and concocting wildly optimistic advertising and selling claims to sell the chinchillas at a profit to individuals. Their expertise lies not in the raising of chinchillas—some know little or nothing about it—but rather in selling false hope for real money.

The Federal Trade Commission estimates there are at least 200 promoters actively selling false hope to the public, with some doing between $1 million and $3 million of business annually—and altogether bilking the public at an estimated rate of $50 million a year.

Although many ill-advised people have been mislead by chinchilla promotional ads, there are people who are making a go of chinchilla raising. Many of these belong to Empress Chinchilla Breeders Cooperative. Its main office address is 101 West 30th St., New York, N. Y. 10001.

Breeders pay the co-op a $25 a year membership fee, $2 for each pelt they sell to support the co-op's international advertising and promotional program (to encourage use of chinchilla fur), a 3 percent deduction from sales price to defray the co-op's operating cost, and a 7 percent sales commission on each pelt.

In return for the outlay, Empress' members get important processing and marketing services. But, as Empress tells its members about the pelts they produce, "we sell them for you, not buy them from you."

Empress has a code of ethics which is strictly enforced. "Thus," its general manager, Charles L. Dorigan, said, "we are able to eliminate from our membership those in the industry who would attempt to prey on the unsuspecting and the unitiated."

"However," Dorigan added, "the membership is made up of a great many ranchers who are relatively new to the business. Someone who does purchase animals from the so-called 'promoter' can, any time he wishes, join Empress as a member. In fact, many do in an attempt to obtain the information and educational help necessary for them to become successful."

Most chinchilla promoters say in their ads that they "guarantee" to buy all marketable pelts. The chinchilla co-op makes no such pretense, but because it has built up good contacts in New York City's fur garment district, it offers its member breeders an "in" in the market that amateurs, who answer promoters' ads can never realistically expect to enjoy.

Even if you joined the chinchilla cooperative, you couldn't be sure of a profitable operation unless you really took chinchilla raising seriously.

Here are a few things most chinchilla ads don't make clear. They are taken from the Federal Trade Commission's Consumer Bulletin No. 3:

– Even if it isn't against local regulations in your community to raise animals in residential areas, you shouldn't try to raise chinchillas in a vacant room, basement or part of your garage.

Chinchilla raising is risky business unless you go into it with your eyes wide open and like, these two members of Empress Chinchilla, know what you are doing.

Most experienced chinchilla ranchers would not advise the purchase of chinchillas unless you are prepared to house the animals in their own specially prepared structure, with air conditioning and heating.

– Chinchillas are susceptible to a variety of diseases. Infant mortality runs as high as 20 percent and rarely under 8 percent. Some studies indicate that 25 percent of all chinchillas die before reaching maturity and in some instances an epidemic has wiped out an entire herd.

– Amateurs attempting to raise chinchillas average only about 1.5 offspring per year per female. About 20 percent of all females won't ever have offspring; they're sterile. Claims of a four-to-six offspring average per female per year are untrue.

– The largest auction company of chinchilla pelts in the country reports in 1965 pelts sold for $14.50 each; 1966–$14.64; 1967–$13.63. Thousands of pelts are returned to chinchilla ranchers every year because they are of such low quality there is no market for them at any price. Most of these pelts are from individuals just starting in the business.

– If an amateur is able to sell his pelts for an average of $14 each, he couldn't clear more than $3 a pelt after expenses.

– Any "guarantee" the promoter makes, either that he will buy back all your offspring or buy your marketable pelts, is no better than the company behind it. Many promoters aren't even in business when it comes time to exercise the guarantee.

– The "guidance" and "instruction" promoters offer is often worthless. Quite often, it is merely a few mimeographed sheets of general information. Other times, it may be a chinchilla book that is available to any member of the public. On some occasions, it may even be a few days of "school." No matter what the extent of the "guidance" is, it rarely, if ever, has prepared the amateur to make money raising chinchillas.

Jim Chaney

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Betty McBride

Managing

If one of your New Year's resolutions was to make the family dollars work harder in 1970, a budget can help you keep that resolution.

A budget will help you spend money wisely, cut out useless spending and give your family more for its money. Preparing a budget takes determination. You'll need the cooperation of the whole family.

Arm yourself with a family financial record book—nothing as elaborate as the name, just a looseleaf notebook is excellent for this. Gather the whole family, children too, if they are old enough, and have a planning session.

What are your family's goals? This is the first step in budgeting. Deciding what your family really needs and wants. Keep goals realistic in relation to income. Put first goals that will benefit the whole family.

Try to think about goals in three ways: First, long term goals, to reach in 10, 20 years or more. Good long-term goals are a debt-free home, education for the children, and savings for retirement. Next come goals for a car, making a down payment on a home, and buying an automatic washer and dryer. Now list your goals for the coming year. These goals might be reducing debts, starting a reserve fund, and buying a vacuum cleaner.

Write your three sets of goals in your record book so you can refer to them as you plan your budget.

The next step is estimating income so you will know how much money you will have to spend during the budget period. To estimate income, add together salary of husband and wife; profit from any business, farm or profession; interest or dividends, and any other income you expect within the year. This is your estimated income.

If your earnings are irregular, as is farmers and other self-employed people, make your estimate on the smallest figure you can reasonably expect.

After you have estimated your income, estimate your expenses. Use records of family spending to plan your budget. If you have no records, use checkbook stubs, receipts and old bills.

Use the form on Page 13 to set up a budget.

Your first budget item is "set-asides." The best way to have money for major expenses and future goals is to set aside money regularly. The big secret is to take out the money before you spend your income. Put it in Government bonds or in a savings account where it will draw interest. If you wait to the end of the month, there will be nothing to set-aside.

Under "set-asides" the first thing you deal with is emergencies and future goals. Putting money away for emergencies and future goals keeps you from wrecking your budget suddenly one month or from going into debt for future goals. This money will take care of a blown-out tire,

an appliance that suddenly decides it will never run ag or a doctor's bill for someone's broken arm. Enter amount for this in your budget.

The second "set-aside" is seasonal expenses. Other wo for these things are, taxes, insurance payments, a vacation. Estimate how much these cost you for a comp year. Divide this amount by 12. Put your answer in budget for seasonal expenses. Now you will have money these items when the time approaches. It will be a g feeling.

Your next item is the regular monthly expenses, ren mortgage payment, utility bills for electricity, gas, w and telephone, and payment on installments.

Now you are ready to plan your day-to-day expens those that can change from week to week. These are most flexible entries in your budget. This is where you down when you need to economize.

Use your records to estimate how much to spend food, clothing, transportation, and other budget items. may decide to spend more on some categories and ad your plan to fit accordingly. Try to fit some of y immediate goals into the category of day-to-day exper For instance, school shoes and a blouse for your daug can go under clothing. A kitchen stool and a scatter rug go under furnishings and equipment.

You may prefer to enter regular contributions to y church under regular monthly expenses instead of da day expenses.

ur Money

Give each member of the family a small allowance that ed not be accounted for.

If your estimated income and expenses balance fine. If ur income exceeds your estimate of expenses, this is even tter. You can satisfy more of your immediate goals or crease the amount you wish to set aside for future goals.

If your expenses exceed your income, it will be cessary to adjust your plan. Can you reduce expenses? n you postpone or drop some items? Consider ways you n trim expenses. This can be challenging if your family ees to cut the budget as a family project. Ask members suggest economies they are willing to accept.

You may decide to make clothing for the children in der to save enough money to give them music lessons. Or u may decide to drive a small car to live in a ghborhood you enjoy.

One way to cut your food budget is to shop for weekend cials. Use the USDA's food plans–which give examples good diets at low, moderate, and high cost–as guides to naging your food money and getting a well-balanced t.

There are many ways you can trim your expenses.

Substitute articles that cost less, but that serve the same pose. Example: buy a new slipcover instead of a new a.

Use your own family's skills: refinish furniture, grow etables and fruits, wash and set your own hair, make tains. Shop for "specials" and buy in quantities that your family's needs: take advantage of seasonal sales h as household linen "white" sales.

Make use of free or inexpensive educational and recreational services. Enroll in sewing or craft classes, attend free concerts, patronize a public library, camp at public camping sites.

If you can't make ends meet, examine your regular expenses critically too. You may want to reduce or eliminate installment payments and other fixed obligations. You may decide on a cheaper form of insurance. Or perhaps your family should consider exchanging your large car for a smaller one that costs less to operate until you "catch up."

If the wife has not been employed, she might take a full-or part-time job. A word of caution: It is a good idea to compare the added costs of a working wife outside the home – clothing, lunches, transportation, child care - with her added income. Many times it pays to have the wife stay at home and economize in the home.

To know where your money is going when you budget, keep records. Keep your records simple. You don't need a detailed account of every nickel. But you do need to know where the money goes. Use a record for your expenses similar to the one at the bottom of the page. Make this a full page in financial notebook with your budget.

The way to keep this record of your expenses is to get frequent reports from everyone who buys for the family. An easy way is to have everyone put receipts and notations of spending on a spindle or in a special drawer. Always keep all financial records together.

At the end of the week add up all amounts spent that week and put them in your record book. At the end of the month, total all expenditures and compare them with your budget plan.

If your budget did not provide from your family's needs, you will want to revise it.

If the plan fitted your needs but you had trouble sticking to it, you will want to use stricter self-discipline and better management next time. Try to get better cooperation within the family.

A budget is something you keep working and reworking until it "fits" your family and satisfies individual members. Do not expect to have a perfect budget the first time you set one up. But with each succeeding budget you can expect improvement. A budget will make for a happier year.

If you would like additional information on the steps on making a budget and additional sample forms, contact your home extension economist and ask for Home and Garden Bulletin No. 108. If she does not have copies, she can tell you how to order the booklet. Your home extension economists can also tell you how to order USDA food plans which will give good recipes at low costs.

Plan For Family Spending

Income, set-asides, and expenses		Amount per month
Total income		$
Set-asides:		
Emergencies and future goals		$
Seasonal expenses		
Debt payments		
Regular monthly expenses:		
Rent or mortgage payment	$	
Utilities		
Installment payments		
Other		
Total		
Day-to-day expenses:		
Food and beverages	$	
Household operation and maintenance		
Furnishings and equipment		
Clothing		
Personal		
Transportation		
Medical care		
Recreation and education		
Gifts and contributions		
Total		
Total set-asides and expenses		$

MAILBOX

The following poem was written by 16-year-old William C. Lee of Windsor. It was submitted by James G. Lee of Rt. 3, Windsor, who wrote: "I think it is an inspiration for our young people to take a stand and let us know Democracy is not dead in our youth." Space does not permit us to run the complete poem. Here are the main lines:

Why Are We in Viet Nam?

People in my land
Just don't understand
Why we are in Viet Nam
Helping Uncle Sam.
Cause we are fighting for what is right
So we can see the glorious sunlight
And keep communism from spreading through our land.
If you have a son over there tonight
I hope you understand
He is fighting for something that is right

MIRACLE TOMATO
Yields 2 BUSHELS To a Vine

Now—You can grow the world's most amazing Tomato right in your own garden and get from 2 to 3 bushels of delicious ripe tomatoes from a vine.

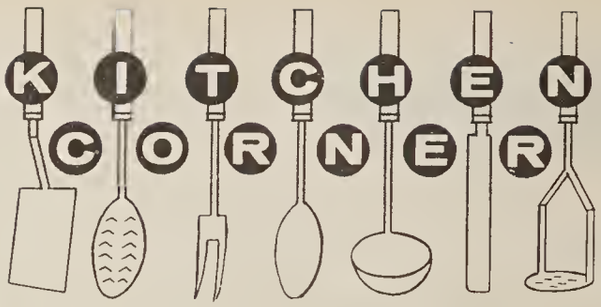
BURGESS CLIMBING
TRIP-L-CROP

TOMATO grows 16 to 20 ft. high with huge fruit weighing as much as 2 pounds and measuring 6 in. across. Fine, meaty, solid tomatoes, wonderful flavor. Unexcelled for canning and slicing. Outyields all other known varieties. Grows any place.

SPECIAL OFFER
Regular 50¢ Pkt. only 10¢
3 for 25¢ (Limit 3 Pkts.)
FREE: BURGESS Garden Guide Catalog listing unusual Seeds and Plants.
Burgess Seed & Plant Co., Dept. A-O
P. O. Box 2000, Galesburg, Mich. 49053

EARN GOOD STEADY PAY
as a practical
NURSE!
LEARN AT HOME IN 12 WEEKS

Earn to $70 a week, in good times or bad as an unlicensed Lincoln trainee with Certificate. Fascinating work. High-school not needed. Ages 16-60. Earn while learning. Doctors approve this simple lowest-fee course. No salesman will call. Send today for FREE BOOKLET.
LINCOLN SCHOOL OF NURSING
805 Larrabee, Dept. 31, Los Angeles 69, Calif.
Rush 20-page FREE Booklet "Careers in Nursing"
NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____STATE_____



CASSEROLE & CORNBREAD

Kitchen Corner is taking advantage of one reader, Mrs. James R. Howell, who sent in two recipes. The two recipes go so well together, just like pie and ice cream, that both of them just had to be printed together.

Mrs. Howell of Todd, N. C., writes, "The Lima-Beef Casserole is delicious and filling. I serve it in cool or cold weather and I serve it with the Skillet Cornbread Recipe which I have enclosed. For our family, these two dishes, plus salad and dessert make a complete meal.

The Howells have two daughters, one a rising junior at UNC at Greensboro and the other a "lively" 3 year old. Mr. Howell is a rural mail carrier and has carried the mail for over 21 years. The Howells are served by Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Betty McBride, Kitchen Corner, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. James R. Howell, Todd, N. C.

Beef-Lima Casserole

6 cups water	1 Tbsp. salt
1 lb. dried lima beans	½ tsp. pepper
2 lb. boneless beef chuck	1/3 c. margarine
¼ c. flour	3 onions sliced

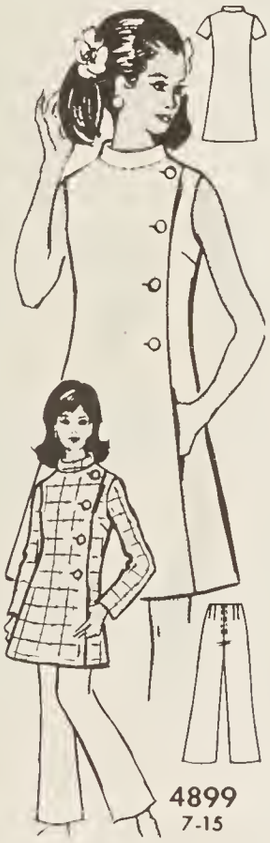
Add the water to washed beans, bring to boil and boil 2 minutes. Cover and let stand one hour, then cook until just tender. Drain, reserving liquid. Cut meat in one inch cubes, roll in flour seasoned with the salt and pepper and brown in margarine. Add onions and continue browning. Add 2 cups of bean liquid and begin to boil. Arrange alternate layers of beans and meat with onions in 3 quart casserole or large bean pot. Add remaining liquid and enough water to cover. Cover casserole and bake in slow oven (300 degrees) about 2 hours—6 or more generous servings.

Skillet Bacon-Corn Bread

1 lb. bacon	2 eggs
2½ c. self-rising flour	1-1/3 c. milk
1½ c. self-rising corn meal	2/3 c. salad oil
¼ c. granulated sugar	

Fry bacon as you usually would until crisp, but not brittle; drain on paper towels.
Start heating oven to 400 degrees. Grease large black skillet or use a 13 x 9 x 2 baking pan.
In large bowl, combine the sifted flour, cornmeal and sugar. Next stir together in small bowl beaten eggs, milk and salad oil. Pour this mixture at once into flour mixture stirring with fork until it is just moistened. Fold in half of crumbled bacon. Quickly turn batter into baking pan or skillet. Spread evenly, then sprinkle rest of crumbled bacon on top of it. Bake 35 minutes or until golden brown.
Bread may be cooled in pan or turned out immediately after removing from oven.

Fashion FAVORITES



Pattern No. 9191 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and in sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½ and 22½.
Pattern No. 4734 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.
Pattern No. 4577 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½ and 20½.
Pattern No. 4899 is cut in sizes 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15.
Pattern No. 9494 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8.

Send 65 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.

Free Patterns

Patchwork Spread

A quilt? That's an illusion. It's a crocheted bedspread. You can make this handsome cover sooner than you think.

Block Afghan

Knit and crochet an afghan. Each afghan block is done in a basic garter stitch with a simple crocheted border.

Rippling Afghan

Design of afghan is named "Rippling River." Afghan is made in one piece with the single crochet stitch.

Wall Hanging

Explore the deep with yarn and a tapestry needle. Use eight different stitches for flora and sea horse.

To:
The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C. 27602

This pattern offer expires March 15, 1970

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing a 6-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns.)

- ☐ Patchwork Spread
- ☐ Block Afghan
- ☐ Rippling Afghan
- ☐ Wall Hanging

My name is: _____

Address: _____

Comment; if any: _____

The name of my EMC is: _____

NURSERY STOCK SALE!

WE HAVE OVER 350 VARIETIES TO CHOOSE FROM

Planting Instructions included in each order. Every plant will be labeled. Order by mail.

Rose Bushes: 2 Yr. Field grown blooming size bushes. All monthly bloomers in these varieties. $.34 each.

Prices on Rose Bushes: 34¢ each, 6 for $2.00—12 for $3.48, your choice of varieties

REDS Red Radiance, Better Times, Crimson Glory, Poinsettia, Mirandy

TWO TONES President Hoover, Betty Uprichard, Edith N. Perkins, Contrast, Condesa de Sastago

CLIMBERS Cl. Blaze Red, Cl. Red Talisman, Cl. Golden Charm, Cl. Pink Radiance, Cl. White Am. Beauty

YELLOWS Eclipse, Golden Charm, Peace, Luxemberg, Golden Dawn

PINKS Pink Radiance, The Doctor, Columbia Picture, K. T. Marshall

WHITES K. A. Victoria, Caledonia, K. Louise, Rex Anderson, White Am. Beauty

FLOWERING SHRUBS—1 or 2 Years Old

Crepe Myrtle—Red, Purple, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft.----------$.49 ea.
Spirea Van Houttie—White, 1-2 ft. .19 ea.
Spirea Reenesiana, 1 to 2 ft. ----- .19 ea.
Weigela—Red or Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.
Weigela—Var. or Pink, 1-2 ft.---- .18 ea.
Althea—Red or Purple, 1 to 2 ft.- .18 ea.
Althea—Pink or White, 1 to 2 ft.- .18 ea.
Forsythia—Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. ---- .18 ea.
Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. --------- .19 ea.
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft.- .59 ea.
Tamarix—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. ------ .29 ea.
Bush Honeysuckle—Red, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft. ---------- .29 ea.
Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. -- .29 ea.
White Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.
Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.-- .39 ea.
Old Fashion Lilac—1 to 2 ft.---- .49 ea.
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.-- .49 ea.
Hydrangea P.G., 1 to 2 ft.------- .29 ea.
Oak Leaf Hydrangea, 1 to 2 ft.--- .49 ea
Deutzia—White, 1 to 2 ft.------- .15 ea.
Deutzia—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .19 ea.
Mockorange—White, 1 to 2 ft.---- .19 ea
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft.--------- .19 ea.
Rose of Sharon, 1 to 2 ft.------- .19 ea.
Red Ozier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft.---- .19 ea.
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .19 ea.
Pussy Willow, 4 to 6 ft.-------- .69 ea.
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft.------- .29 ea.
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft.------- .69 ea.
Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .49 ea.
Jap Snowball, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .49 ea.
Red Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.------- .19 ea.
White Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.------ .29 ea.
Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Red, 1 ft. .39 ea.
French Lilac—Red, White, Purple, 1 to 2 ft. ---------- .98 ea.
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .29 ea.
Hypericum, 1 ft. ------------- .19 ea
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft.--------- .19 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.- .49 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.-- .49 ea.
Vitex—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft.------- .39 ea.
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.------- .29 ea.
Azalea—White, Purple, Red or Pink, 1/2 to 1 ft. ---------- .59 ea.
Rose Acacia, 1 ft. ------------ .39 ea.
Red Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.------- .19 ea.
Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft. ---- .19 ea.
Hydrangea Arboresence—1 to 2 ft - .15 ea.
Spirea Thumbergi, 1 to 2 ft ----- .19 ea.
Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft.---- .19 ea.
Arrowwood Viburnum, 1/2 to 1 ft.-- .39 ea.
Beauty Berry, 1 to 2 ft. -------- .29 ea.
Caryopteris—Blue Mist, 2 years--- .98 ea.
Witchhazel, 1 to 2 ft.---------- .29 ea.
American Elder, 1 to 2 ft.------- .29 ea.
Dpossum Haw, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .69 ea.
False Indigo—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.-- .19 ea.

FLOWERING TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Magnolia Grandiflora, 1/2 to 1 ft.-$.49 ea.
Magnolia Grandiflora, 2 to 3 ft.--1.98 ea.
Magnolia Niagara, 1 to 2 ft.-----1.29 ea.
Magnolia Rustica Rubra, 1 to 2 ft.-1.29 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 2 ft. --- ------- .29 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 3 to 4 ft -------- .49 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 4 to 6 ft.------- .89 ea.
American Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft.---- .29 ea.
American Red Bud, 4 to 6 ft ---- .79 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 2-3 ft.- .29 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 4-6 ft. 1.29 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft.---- .98 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.--- 1.69 ea
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 5 ft 2.98 ea.
Golden Raintree, 1 to 2 ft.------ .79 ea
Golden Raintree, 3 to 4 ft.------2.49 ea
Golden Chain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. ---- .79 ea.
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft.----------1.49 ea
Purple Leaf Plum, 1 to 2 ft.----- .49 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 2½ to 4 ft - .79 ea
Purple Leaf Plum, 4 to 6 ft. ----1.69 ea.
Flowering Peach—Red or Pink, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.—2½ to 4 ft. .89 ea.
Peppermint Flow. Peach, 2½-4 ft .89 ea.
Dbl. Pink Flowering Cherry, 3-5 ft. 3.98 ea
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink, 2 to 3 ft. .98 ea.—4 to 6 ft. 1.98 ea
Chinese Red Bud, 1 to 2 ft.------ .49 ea.
Tree of Heaven, 3 to 5 ft ------- .69 ea.
Dwarf Red Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft.--- .69 ea.
Magnolia Soulangeana, 1 to 2 ft.--1.29 ea
Weeping Peach—Red or Pink, 1 ft. .69 ea.
Weeping Peach, Red or Pink, 2-3 ft. 1.29 ea.
White Flowering Peach 2 to 3 ft - .89 ea.
White Fringe, 2 to 3 ft. -------- 98 ea.
Japanese Flow. Cherry, 3 to 5 ft.-3.98 ea.
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft 2.49 ea.
Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn—Red Blooms, 3 to 5 ft.-------3.98 ea.
Big Leaf Cucumber, 3 to 5 ft.----1.69 ea.
Paw Paw, 3 to 5 ft.---------- .89 ea
Sourwood, 2 to 3 ft ---------- .69 ea
Yellow Buckeye, 1 to 2 ft.------- .59 ea.
Oowny Hawthorn, 1/2 to 1 ft ----- .59 ea.
Dwarf White Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft.- .69 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft ----1.29 ea
Red Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.----2.49 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft 3.98 ea.
5-N-1 Flowering Crab, 3 ft ---- 2.98 ea.
Red Leaf Peach, 2 to 3 ft.------- .89 ea.

SHADE TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft.---------$.39 ea.
Silver Maple, 4 to 6 ft --------- .79 ea.
Chinese Elm, 2 ft. .19 ea.; 3-4 ft. .39 ea.
Chinese Elm, 4 to 6 ft.-------- .69 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft.-- .39 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft -- .69 ea.
Catalpa Tree, 2 to 3 ft.--------- .29 ea
Ginko Tree, 1 to 2 ft ---------- .79 ea
Ginko Tree, 3 to 5 ft -------- 2.98 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 2 ft.-------- .79 ea
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 3 to 5 ft ---1.29 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 2 ft -- .79 ea
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 3-5 ft. 1.29 ea
Lombardy Poplar, 1 to 2 ft.------ .06 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 ft.------$.10 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4 ft ------ .15 ea
Lombardy Poplar, 4 to 6 ft.------ .29 ea.
Foassen Red Leaf Maple, 3-5 ft. 3.98 ea.
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft.---------- .49 ea.
Sycamore, 4 to 6 ft.- ---------- .89 ea
Sugar Maple, 2 ft - ----- -- .29 ea
Sugar Maple, 3 to 5 ft -- - -- .59 ea
Sweet Gum, 2 to 3 ft - ---- -- .49 ea
Sweet Gum, 4 to 6 ft ---- -- .79 ea
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft ---- -- .79 ea
White Birch, 4 to 6 ft ---- 1.98 ea
Tulip Tree, 3 to 4 ft ---- -- .49 ea
Crimson King Maple (Pat No 735), 3 to 5 ft. - --- 3.98 ea
Sunburst Locust (Pat No 1313), 3 to 5 ft - --- --- 4.95 ea
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft 3.98 ea
Silver Variegated Maple, 3 to 5 ft 3.98 ea
Schwedler Maple, 3 to 5 ft --- 3.98 ea
Yellow Wood, 2 to 3 ft ---- - .98 ea
Canoe Birch, 3 to 4 ft.---------3.98 ea
White Ash, 3 to 4 ft.---------- .29 ea
Green Ash, 3 to 4 ft ---------- .29 ea.
Persimmon, 1 to 2 ft ---------- .69 ea
Oawns Redwood, 1 to 2 ft - ---- 1.98 ea.
Honey Locust, 3 to 4 ft ------ -- .69 ea
Morain Locust, 4 to 5 ft - ---- 3.98 ea
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1/2 to 1 ft -- .49 ea
American Linden Tree, 2 ft ---- .59 ea
American Linden Tree, 3 to 5 ft.-- .98 ea.
Skyline Locust (Pat No 1619), 3 to 4 ft ----- --- -- 3.98 ea
Sassafras, 2 to 3 ft ----- -- .49 ea.
Scarlet Maple, 4 to 5 ft --- -- .69 ea
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft - --- .69 ea
Sycamore Maple, 1/2 to 1 ft ---- .49 ea
Black Gum, 2 to 3 ft ------ -- .79 ea
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft --- 1.98 ea.
Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft.--------- .49 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft.- .29 ea
Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft - .69 ea
Amur Corktree, 1 to 2 ft ----- .39 ea
Black Locust, 2 to 3 ft.----- - 29 ea.
Bald Cypress, 1 to 2 ft ------ .49 ea
Little Leaf Cucumber, 2 to 3 ft -- .69 ea

FRUIT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Belle of Georgia Peach, 1 to 2 ft.-$.49 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft - .79 ea
Belle of Georgia Peach, 3 to 5 ft.-1.19 ea.
Elberta Peach, 1 to 2 ft -------- .49 ea
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft.-------- .79 ea.
Elberta Peach, 3 to 5 ft.-------- 1.19 ea
J. H. Hale Peach, 1 to 2 ft.----- .49 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft.------ .79 ea
J. H. Hale Peach, 3 to 5 ft ----- 1.19 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 1 to 2 ft ----- .49 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft ---- .79 ea
Hale Haven Peach, 3 to 5 ft.---- 1.19 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 1 to 2 ft - ---- .49 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 2 to 3 ft. ---- .79 ea
Dixie Red Peach, 3 to 5 ft ----- 1.19 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 1 to 2 ft - .49 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -- .79 ea
Golden Jubilee Peach, 3 to 5 ft. 1.19 ea.
Champion Peach, 1 to 2 ft ---- .49 ea.
Champion Peach, 2 to 3 ft.-- -- 79 ea
Champion Peach, 3 to 5 ft -- - 1.19 ea.
Maygold Peach, 1 to 2 ft --- -- .49 ea
Maygold Peach, 2 to 3 ft --- -- .79 ea
Maygold Peach, 3 to 5 ft - - 1.19 ea.
Blake Peach, 1 to 2 ft ---- -- .49 ea
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft - - .79 ea
Blake Peach, 3 to 5 ft - - 1.19 ea
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft .69 ea
Stayman Winesap Apple, 4 to 6 ft 1.29 ea
Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -- .69 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft - 1.29 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 2 to 3 ft --- .69 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 4 to 6 ft.-- 1.29 ea
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2 to 3 ft.- .69 ea
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 4 to 6 ft -1.29 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft.---- .69 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 4 to 6 ft.--- 1.29 ea
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft ---------- .69 ea
Lodi Apple, 4 to 6 ft - - ------ 1.29 ea
Grimes Golden Apple, 2 to 3 ft --- .69 ea
Grimes Golden Apple, 4 to 6 ft -- 1.29 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft - .69 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-6 ft.-1.29 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft.- .69 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft.-1.29 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 2 to 3 ft --- .69 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 4 to 6 ft --1.29 ea.
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft ---------- 2.98 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.---1.39 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.---2.98 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft 1.39 ea
Black Tartarian Cherry, 4 to 5 ft -2.98 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft -1.39 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 4 to 5 ft 2.98 ea
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft -------- 1.39 ea
Kieffer Pear, 3½ to 5 ft.------ 1.98 ea
Orient Pear, 2 to 3 ft -- ----- 1.39 ea
Orient Pear, 3½ to 5 ft --- -- 1.98 ea
Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft -------- 1.39 ea
Bartlett Pear, 3½ to 5 ft ----- 1.98 ea
Moorpart Apricot, 1 to 2 ft ----- .69 ea
Moorpart Apricot 2 to 3 ft ------ .98 ea
Early Golden Apricot, 1 to 2 ft -- .69 ea
Early Golden Apricot, 2 to 3 ft -- .98 ea
Nectarine, 1 to 2 ft - - - ----- .59 ea
Nectarine 2½ to 4 ft -- - ----- .98 ea
Damson Plum, 1 to 2 ft ---------- .59 ea
Damson Plum 2½ to 4 ft ---- -- .98 ea
Red June Plum 1 to 2 ft ----- .59 ea.
Red June Plum 2½ to 4 ft ---- -- .98 ea
Bruce Plum 1 to 2 ft - - - - - .59 ea
Bruce Plum 2½ to 4 ft ---- -- .98 ea
Methley Plum 1 to 2 ft ------ .59 ea
Methley Plum 2½ to 4 ft -- .98 ea
Burbank Plum 1 to 2 ft ---- .59 ea
Burbank Plum, 2½ to 4 ft --- .98 ea.

DWARF FRUIT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft - $2.49 ea.
Dwarf Elberta Peach, 3½ to 5 ft 3.98 ea
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft 2.49 ea
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 3½-5- $3.98 ea
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach 2-3 2.49 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Ga Peach 3½-5 3.98 ea
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft 2.49 ea.
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 3½-5 3.98 ea.
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft 2.49 ea
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 3½-5 3.98 ea
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple 2-3 2.49 ea
Dwarf Yellow Del Apple, 3½-5 ft 3.98 ea
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft 2.49 ea
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 3½ to 5 ft 3.98 ea
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple 2-3 2.49 ea
Dwarf Early McIntosh App, 3½-5 3.98 ea
Dwarf Jonathan Apple 2 to 3 ft 2.49 ea
Dwarf Jonathan Apple 3½ to 5 ft 3.98 ea
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft 2.49 ea.
Dwarf Lodi Apple 3½ to 5 ft 3.98 ea
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 2 to 3 ft 2.49 ea
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 3½ to 5 ft 3.98 ea
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 2-3 ft 2.49 ea
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 3½-5 3.98 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 2 to 3 ft 2.49 ea
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 3½ to 5 ft 3.98 ea
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2-3 ft 2.49 ea
Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2-3 ft 2.49 ea.
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft 2.49 ea.
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft 2.49 ea.
Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft 2.49 ea.

VINES—1 or 2 Years Old

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft $.29 ea.
Wisteria—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft .29 ea
Bittersweet, 1 ft -- .19 ea.
Clematis Vine—White, 1/2 to 1 ft .29 ea
Grapes—Luttie or Niagara, 1/2-1 ft .49 ea
Grapes—Concord or Fredonia, 1/2-1 .49 ea
Grapes, Delaware or Catawba, 1/2-1 .49 ea
Kudzu Vine, 1/2 to 1 ft .19 ea.
Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft .29 ea
Trumpet Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft .19 ea
Yellow Jasmine, 1/2 to 1 ft - -- .59 ea.
Vinca Minor Clumps - .06 ea
Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft - .19 ea.
English Ivy, 4 to 8 inch .29 ea.
Boston Ivy, 4 to 8 inch .29 ea
Euonymus Colorotus, 1/2 to 1 ft - .19 ea.
Ajuga Bronze Ground Cover, 1 yr - .19 ea.
Euonymus Kewensis, 1/2 ft. -- -- .19 ea.
Virginia Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft --- - .29 ea.

NUT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft ----------$.79 ea.
Hazel Nut, 3 to 5 ft.----------1.98 ea.
Butternut, 1 to 2 ft.---------- .39 ea.
Butternut, 3 to 4 ft.--------- .98 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 1 to 2 ft ------ .69 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 3 to 5 ft ----- 1.49 ea.
Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft -- .69 ea.
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft - 1.98 ea.
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 3½-5 3.98 ea.
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft.- 1.98 ea.
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 3½-5 3.98 ea.
Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft -------- .29 ea.
Black Walnut, 3 to 5 ft -------- .79 ea.
English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft.------- 3.98 ea.
Shell Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft.---- .69 ea.
American Beech—Collected, 3-4 ft. .49 ea.
Japanese Watnut, 3 to 4 ft.------ .98 ea.

EVERGREENS—1 or 2 Years Old

Glossy Abelia, 1/2 to 1 ft.--------$.29 ea.
American Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft ---- - .29 ea.
Rhododendron, 1/2 to 1 ft ------- .49 ea.
Pfitzer Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.------ .69 ea.
Cherry Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft ------- .29 ea.
Nandina, 1/2 to 1 ft ---------- .49 ea.
Boxwood, 1/2 ft -- --------- .39 ea.
Irish Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft -------- .59 ea.
Savin Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft ------ .59 ea.
Red Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft.- .49 ea.
Yellow Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.
Burford Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft - -- .49 ea.
Dwarf Burford Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.- .69 ea.
Wax Leaf Ligustrum, 1/2 to 1 ft.-- .39 ea.
Colorado Blue Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft - .39 ea.
Mountain Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft --- .29 ea.
Canadian Hemlock 1/2 to 1 ft.---- .19 ea.
Short Leaf Pine, 1 ft ------ .19 ea.
Slash Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft ------ --- .19 ea.
Red Cedar 1/2 to 1 ft ------ .19 ea.
Hetzi Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft - - --- .59 ea.
Japanese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft ------ .59 ea.
Foster Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. ------- .49 ea
Hereri Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft ------- .59 ea
East Palatka Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.---- .59 ea.
Chinese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft --- --- .69 ea
Andorra Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft - -- .59 ea.
Cedrus Deodara, 1/2 to 1 ft - - .59 ea
Jap Yew, 1/2 to 1 ft -- -- .79 ea.
Baker Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft --- .59 ea
Berckman's Arborvitae 1/2 to 1 ft.- .59 ea.
Globe Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft - .59 ea.
Greek Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft -- -- .59 ea
Gardenia—White, 1/2 to 1 ft - - .59 ea.
Camellia—Red, 1/2 to 1 ft - --- .79 ea
Norway Spruce 1/2 to 1 ft --- .29 ea
Euonymus Radican, 1/2 to 1 ft.---- .19 ea
Euonymus Manhattan, 1/2 ft.------ .19 ea
Euonymus Pulchellas, 1/2 to 1 ft -- .39 ea.
Euonymus Dupont, 1/2 to 1 ft -- .39 ea.
White Pine, 1 ft -- -- .29 ea.
Austrian Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft - ---- .29 ea.
Mugho Pine, 3 to 5 inch -- - - .39 ea
Scotch Pine 3 to 5 inch - - - .19 ea.
Western Yellow Pine 3 to 5 inch .19 ea
White Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft .29 ea
Serbian Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft ------ .29 ea.
Douglas Fir 1/2 to 1 ft -- .39 ea.
Cleyera Japonica, 1/2 to 1 ft --- .49 ea.
Elaegnus Fruitlandi, 1/2 to 1 ft - .49 ea.
Thorny Elaegnus 1/2 to 1 ft -- .49 ea.
Hetzi Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft - - - .59 ea.
Sargent Juniper 1/2 to 1 ft --- .69 ea.
Shore Juniper 1/2 to 1 ft - - - .49 ea
Yupon Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft - - -- .59 ea.

BERRY PLANTS, ETC.—1 or 2 Years Old

Black Raspberry, 1/2 to 1 ft - $.39 ea.
Red Everbearing Raspberry, 1/2-1 ft. $.39 ea.
Dewberry, 1/2 to 1 ft.- - - - .29 ea.
Boysenberry, 1/2 to 1 ft.---- .29 ea.
Blackberry, 1/2 to 1 ft -- - .29 ea.
Gooseberry 1/2 to 1 ft -- -- .98 ea.
Figs, 1 to 2 ft --- --- ------ .98 ea

BULBS, AND PERENNIALS—1 or 2 Years Old

3 Pampas Grass—White Plumes--$1.00
12 Hibiscus, Mallow Marvel in Mixed Colors - ------- 1.00
8 Hollyhocks, Mixed Colors, Roots 1.00
10 Cannas, Red, Pink, Yellow----- 1.00
20 Iris Blue or Purple -- ---- 1.00
20 Day Lilies, Roots, Orange Flowers 1.00
8 Creeping Phlox, Pink, Blue, White and Red - --------- 1.00
6 Fancy Leaf Caladium, Red, White 1.00
30 Gladiolus, Pink, Red, White, Yellow, or Purple --------- 1.00
8 Alyssum, Gold Dust ---------- 1.00
8 Anthemis, Yellow ---------- 1.00
8 Carnation, Red, Pink, or White- 1.00
8 Coreopsis, Sunburst Obl. - ---- 1.00
8 Candytuft (Iberis), Semp. White 1.00
8 Babysbreath, White ---------- 1.00
8 Gaillardia, Red ------------ 1.00
8 Blue Flax (Linum) ---------- 1.00
8 Shasta Daisy, Alaska -------- 1.00
6 Delphinium, Dark Blue ------- 1.00
6 Tritoma, Mixed -- --------- 1.00
8 Dianthus, Pinks ------------ 1.00
8 Lupines, Mixed Colors -------- 1.00
5 Sedum, Dragon Blood -------- 1.00
4 Clematis, Yellow --- ------- 1.00
8 Fall Asters, Red or White ----- 1.00
8 Fall Asters, Pink or Lavender -- 1.00
6 Yucca, Candle of Heaven ------ 1.00
5 Oriental Poppy, Scarlet ------ 1.00
2 Peonies, Red, Pink, or White -- 1.00
5 Mums, Red or Yellow -------- 1.00
4 Dahlias, Red or Pink --------- 1.00
4 Dahlias, Purple or Yellow ----- 1.00
3 Liriope, Big Blue --- ------- 1.00
3 Liriope, Variegated ---------- 1.00

BERRIES, FRUITS AND HEDGE—1 or 2 Years Old

10 Rhubarb, 1 year Roots -------$1.00
10 Asparagus, 1 year Roots ------ 1.00
25 Strawberry—Blakemore or Tenn. Beauty ---------- 1.00
25 Gem Everbearing Strawberry --- 1.50
100 South Privet, 1 to 2 ft. ------ 1.69
25 North Privet, 1 to 2 ft. ----- 1.98
25 California Privet, 1 to 2 ft. --- 1.98
25 Multiflora Rose, 1 to 2 ft. ---- 1.98

NATIVE WILD FLOWERS—1 or 2 Years Old Collected from the Mountains

5 Lady's Slipper, Pink - --------$1.00
6 Blood Root, White Flowers ---- 1.00
6 Dutchman Breeches, White ---- 1.00
4 Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Purple ---- 1.00
3 Dogtooth Violet, Yellow ------ 1.00
20 Hardy Garden Violet, Blue ---- 1.00
3 Partridge Berry ------------ 1.00
3 Passionflower ------------ 1.00
6 Bird Foot Violet, Blue ------- 1.00
6 Trilliums, Mixed Colors ------ 1.00
6 Blue Bells ---- ------------ 1.00
6 Maiden Hair Fern ----------- 1.00
8 Hayscented Fern ------------ 1.00
10 Christmas Fern ------------ 1.00
4 Cinnamon Fern ------------ 1.00
3 Royal Fern ---------------- 1.00
6 White Violets ------------- 1.00
6 Hepatica, Mixed Colors ------- 1.00
4 Solomon Seal, White --------- 1.00
3 Trailing Arbutus, Pink ------- 1.00
4 Sweet Williams, Pink -------- 1.00
4 Star Grass, White ---------- - 1.00
4 Golden Seal, White ---------- 1.00
6 May Apple, White ----------- 1.00
6 Cardinal Flower, Red -------- 1.00

FLORIBUNDA ROSES—2 Year Field Grown

Floradora, Orange - -- -----$ .59 ea.
Red Pinocchio, Red - --- .59 ea.
Goldilocks, Yellow ---- .59 ea.
Summer Snow, White --- --- .59 ea.
Pinocchio, Pink - ----- .59 ea.

PATENTED ROSES—2 Year Field Grown Number 1

REDS
Americana, Pat No 2058 -----$3.50 ea.
Big Red Pat No 2693------ 3.50 ea.
Grand Slam, Pat No. 2187----- 3.50 ea.
Hawaii, Pat No 1833 ------ 3.50 ea.
War Dance Pat. No 2017 ---- 3.50 ea.

PINKS
Dr. Debat, Pat No 961 -- ---- 3.00 ea.
First Love, Pat No 921------- 3.00 ea.
Invitation, Pat No. 2018------ 3.00 ea.
Pink Masterpiece, Pat. No. 2294- 3.50 ea.

WHITE
Sincera, Pat No. 2055-------- 3.00 ea.
White Beauty, Pat No. 1825--- 3.00 ea.

YELLOW
Golden Masterpiece, Pat No. 1284 ---------- 3.00 ea.
Golden Scepter, Pat No. 910--- 3.00 ea.
Lady Elgin, Pat No. 1469 ---- 3.00 ea.
Summer Sunshine, Pat. No. 2078- 3.50 ea.

LAVENDER
Song of Paris, Pat. No. 2669--- 3.50 ea.
Sterling Silver, Pat. No. 1433 -- 3.50 ea.

CLIMBERS
Don Juan—Red, Pat. No. 1864-- 3.00 ea.
Golden Showers—Yellow, Pat No. 1557 ---------- 3.50 ea.
Queen Elizabeth—Pink, Pat. No. 1615 ---------- 3.00 ea.

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Dr. S.H. Hobbs Jr.

Dr. S. H. Hobbs Jr., a member of the State Rural Electrification Authority since its creation in 1935, died in Chapel Hill November 16 at age 74.

A leading authority on rural social economics, Dr. Hobbs served on the University of North Carolina faculty 52 years, helped make rural electrification a working reality and through his research, books and teaching advocated many of the other reforms which, like rural electrification, promote rural economic development.

He was also the author of the legislative act which created the State Department of Conservation and Development and co-author of acts creating the State's local Government Commission and Highway Patrol.

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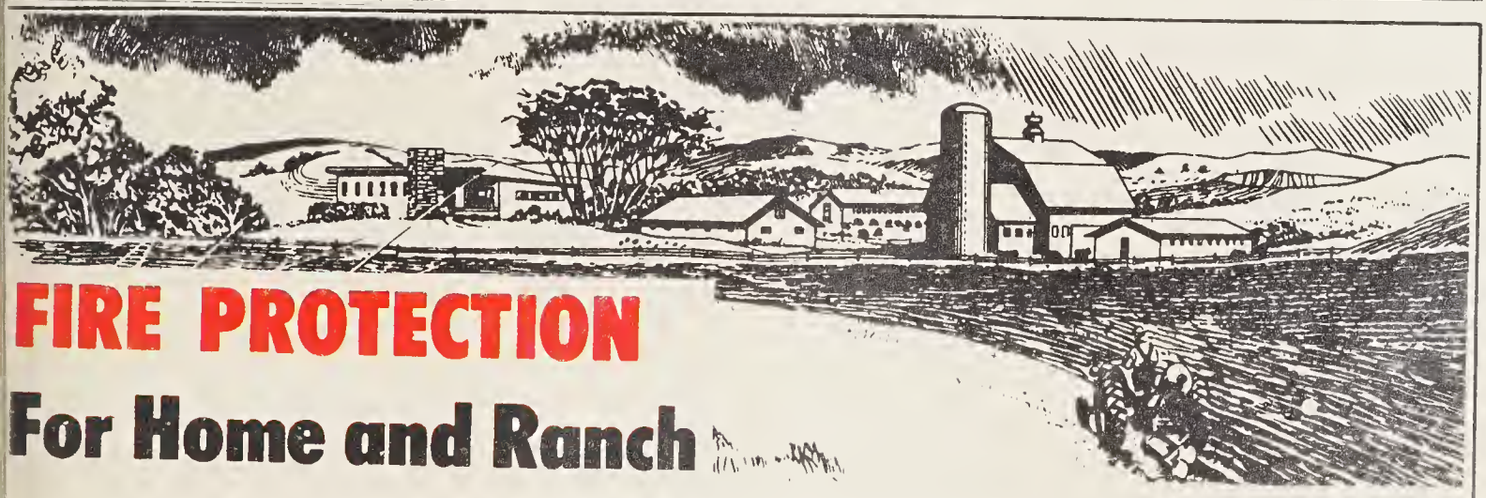

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"Should Schools Have Anything to Say About the Way Their Students Dress or Wear Their Hair?"

"Every student should be allowed to wear his hair in the style he chooses, and should also have the privilege of dressing to suit his own taste—that is, as long as his choices are decent. A student must realize that when he faces the public everyday, he makes an impression of some kind on his spectators, and therefore, it is important to keep his appearance decent in the eyes of the public. A person should not be judged by his appearance alone, though. Beneath a mop of hair, there may be a 'real brain.'"

Linda Cavanaugh
Rt. 3, Box 155
Wallace

Linda is 18 years old and a student at James Sprunt Technical Institute. She enjoys playing the guitar and piano. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cavanaugh, are members of Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

★ ★ ★

"Schools should have rules and regulations about the way the students dress and wear their hair. These rules and regulations should fall within reasonable bounds of the style. Certain school standards enable the school to obtain a respectable name as well as to carry out its purpose successfully. If it were not for some rules, some students would wear anything stylish regardless of appearance. School rules and regulations on dress and hair length prove to be needed and helpful."

Nancy Webster
Route 2
Mebane

Nancy is 16 years old and a junior at Orange High School in Hillsborough. She is a member of the Student Council and Beta Club. Her hobbies are sewing, designing clothes and playing the piano. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Webster, are served by Piedmont Electric Membership Corporation.

"Yes, I think schools should have something to say about the way students dress and wear their hair. It's getting bad when a girl and boy walk down the high school halls and you can't tell whether they are male or female until they turn around. When a girl walks down the hall and you can see the top of her stockings because her dress is entirely too short, I think the school is justified in setting standards for dress and the way boys wear their hair."

Connie Armstrong
Rt. 2, Box 102 – A
Bladenboro

Connie is 16 years old and attends Bladenboro High School. Her hobbies are dancing and cooking. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Lee Armstrong, are served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

★ ★ ★

"If students dressed properly and wore their hair trimmed right, the school would not need to say anything about the way their students dressed and wore their hair. Although a school should state how their students must dress, they should also give the students a chance to speak on the subject before anything is decided. It is the school's responsibility to see their student body looks like students instead of hippies. But, they should hear the students side of it, too. The school should not be old fashioned, but they should see that what their students wear is not too out of reason for school. The school should see that the students' hair is trimmed so it's not hanging down in their face and on their shoulders. A school impresses people by it's students, so if a school wants to make a good impression it must say how it wants the student body to look."

Gilda Dollyhite
Rt. 3, Box 244
Mt. Airy, N. C. 27830

Gilda is a freshman at North Surry High School. Her hobbies are cooking and listening to records. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Grig Dollyhite are served by Surry-Yadkin Electric Membership Corporation.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

What do teenagers think about the United States sending men to the moon?

This question was submitted by Jane Baucom, who will be receiving $5 from CAROLINA COUNTRY. Jane is a sophomore at Piedmont High School. Her mother, Mrs. R. G. Baucom, is served by Union Electric Membership Corporation.

Wish-Book Days

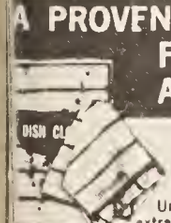
Wish book days are oh, you know, those drippy, droopy, dreary days! Days when it's slippery, sloshy, and splashy outside. Days when mud is tracked on the kitchen floor and everywhere else. The linoleum won't get dry—just stays damp. The gaily patterned curtains dismally drape the gloom-sighted windows. This day is when the baby gulps down three nap time bottles but no nap, not once! And, oh you wanted to curl up with a book, or craved just to sit down, or even hoped for the luxury of stretching-out. You wanted to forget thawing hamburger for supper. You wanted to forget folding the plain, ordinary work clothes which stay heaped in the clothes basekt. Ho-hum.

Outside nature is weeping. Last summer's marigolds are damp-dried and drooped with excessive moisture. The camellia is in the wet-bud stage. The fallen oak (I guess) leaves are a soggy rotten mess. No happy bird notes. No butterfly flits. No flower nods. No insect whirrs. No pleasant dry sound do you hear—only drip drap, hit splash, splash. The ditches over flow. The yard resembles a pond. The eaves drip. The window panes fog. Little eager beavers will draw funny faces on these shrouded panes. (Just something else to clean!)

No golden colors. No rip-roaring excitement. No spark. No spirit. No nothing. Just rainy slow-go days. Gee, if the baby would take a nap! If the TV was turned off. If the house was in apple-pie order. If supper was hot and appetizing. Then you would really use dreary soggy days to wish—for—well—all those nice sparkling fresh things from last summer!

Gwen S. Wescott Camden, N. C.

A PROVEN MONEY MAKER FOR CHURCHES AND CLUBS



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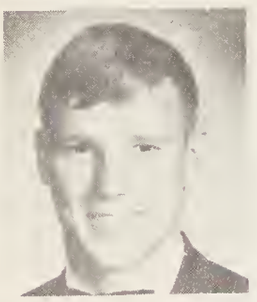


DAVID LEE

AMY DREW

4-H WINNERS

Eleven North Carolina 4-H Club members were national winners at the 48th National 4-H Congress in Chicago. We salute:

Terral Haddon Hill, 18, Hendersonville, awarded a $1,600 forestry scholarship.

* * *

William Blake Jackson, 16, Dunn, awarded a $1,000 scholarship in the Safety program.

* * *

James "Mike" Carpenter, 18, Clyde, awarded a $600 scholarship in the Leadership program.

* * *

Mary Jane Neel, 17, Mooresville, awarded a $600 scholarship in the Health program.

* * *

David Alan Lee, 19, Kinston, awarded a $600 scholarship in the Dairy Foods program.

* * *

Amy Drew, 18, Rockwell, awarded a $600 scholarship in the Dairy Foods program.

* * *

Kay Slop, 18, Ulla, awarded a $600 scholarship in the Achievement program.

* * *

Margie Newlin, 17, Mebane, awarded a $600 scholarship in the Dress Revue program.

* * *

Karen Lear, 19, Salisbury, awarded a $600 scholarship in the Clothing program.

* * *

Patsy Kerr, 18, Salisbury, awarded a $600 scholarship in the Home Improvement program.

* * *

Fred H. Baggott, 17, Winston-Salem, awarded a $600 scholarship in the Bicycle program.

KAY SLOOP

MARGIE NEWLIN

KAREN LEAR

PATSY KERR

FRED BAGGOT

Cape Hatteras EMC's Gray Looks to Island's Future

RURAL ELECTRIC PROFILE

Zane Grey means westerns to a generation of middle-aged Tar Heels. On Hatteras Island, Zane Gray means service.

The Zane Grey who wrote all those classic western novels electrified millions of readers with his stories of cattlemen and rustlers. Zane Gray of Hatteras is the general manager of a consumer-owned business that has electrified the Outer Banks.

The Hatteras Gray aspired to be a writer. He studied creative writing, but he wouldn't write westerns. He outgrew westerns as a boy. His favorite authors now are Faulkner and Hemingway. But as the operating executive of a growing electric utility business, he is too busy in his job to do all the reading he'd like, let alone write.

At his office at Buxton in the trim headquarters building of Cape Hatteras Electric Membership Corporation, Gray manages one of the most unusual electric businesses in the country. It's the only electric supplier for the entire island.

Hatteras Island is a 50-mile long sliver of land which juts like an elbow out into the Atlantic. Only about three miles across at its widest point, it is separated from the mainland by Pamlico Sound. It can be reached by car from the north only by the Herbert Bonner bridge and from the south only by ferry.

The present Cape Hatteras EMC building was completed in 1964. The famous old Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, which dates from 1871 is only about three miles away by road.

Most of Cape Hatteras EMC's 1150 consumer-owners live in the island's villages – Rodanthe, Waves, Salvo, Avon, Buxton, Frisco and Hatteras. It also serves the various camping grounds and facilities of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Park which stretches over most of the island, a Navy facility near the lighthouse, and the pumping stations of the Cape Hatteras Water Association.

The water system grew out of four years of community effort and planning. Construction was started in 1967 and the system presently serves about 600 property owners in Frisco, Buxton and Hatteras. It draws water from 20 wells and supplies its users from two water towers and two reservoirs at Buxton and Hatteras. All of its directors are members of the EMC.

Zane Leo Gray was born in Buxton Aug. 27, 1924, the son of John and Nellie Gray. His father, a retired Coast Guardsman, died in 1951. His mother still lives in Buxton.

Mrs. Zane Gray is the former Joy Freeman of Tallahassee, Fla. They met in Buxton where she had come to live with her married sister, the wife of a Coast Guardsman, and were married in 1966.

They have a three-year-old adopted son, Eddie. Gray, who was married previously, also has a 25-year-old son, Gary.

A 1942 honor graduate of Buxton High School, Gray continued his education by taking correspondence courses through the University of North Carolina in English and Math. He also has had a course in bookkeeping and in addition to the creative writing course has done considerable self-study in psychology and history.

After high school he worked as an apprentice electrician at the Norfolk Navy Base a year and then took a job with the Army Engineers Corps on hopper dredges for about two years in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Cape Hatteras Lighthouse

Returning to Hatteras, he taught school for two years at Buxton.

"I had the Sixth and Seventh grades," he recalled, "and taught all the subjects they had. Teachers were scarce at that time."

He got the teaching job largely on the strength of his high school scholastic record and his university extension courses which he supplemented with reading.

He still reads a lot. Faulkner and Hemingway rank high on his list but he also likes other novelists. He doesn't particularly care for westerns. He doesn't know what inspired his parents to name him Zane, but when he was about 12 and 13, he said, he read everything he could find Zane Grey had written.

His teaching career ended with the close of school in 1948. During the vacation season he took his creative writing course by mail. That winter, he was asked to fill in for the bookkeeper at Cape Hatteras EMC during her vacation. While he was working at the EMC, an REA auditor paid a visit and asked that Gray stay on to help with the books. As a result, Gray went on the permanent payroll in December, 1948, as assistant bookkeeper and generator operator.

The EMC in those days had to produce its own electricity with diesel-powered generators. Now it buys its power wholesale from VEPCO on the mainland.

"The generating plant was right by the office," Gray recalled. "I'd work at the office on the books and keep watch on the generator. It was seven days a week at $100 a month. I also worked on the lines and read meters with no overtime for that at all."

Gray stayed at it on the seven-day week schedule until 1954 without a vacation and no time off except for emergencies. In 1954, the bookkeeper resigned and Gray, promoted to succeed her, had his workload lightened.

"After that," he said, "I didn't have to bother with the generator. That was a relief."

On January 1, 1959, he received another promotion. He was appointed manager to take over from Herbert Oden who resigned to go into the oil business. He soon found the job more than he wanted.

"I stuck it out for about nine months, doing most of the bookkeeping at the same time," he said. "It was too much. In September (1959), I quit and went to Philadelphia."

The EMC then hired another manager. "When I heard they had," Gray said, "I came back and asked for a job." He was rehired in October as bookkeeper and held that job until the new manager, Blaine Stockton, left to go with an electric co-op in New York state. With Stockton's departure, Gray again was promoted to manager.

"I was ready for it then," he said, "and I took it."

During his years with Cape Hatteras EMC, Gray has seen many changes on Hatteras Island.

"To begin with," he said, "we bought out the old Hatteras Development Corporation which supplied electricity in the village of Hatteras. That was in 1950."

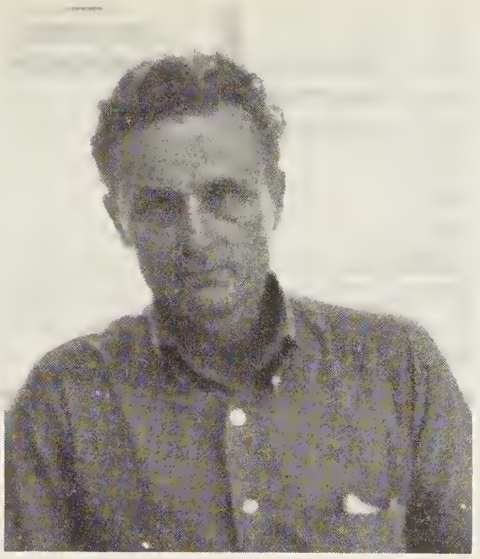
The next change came when the big, curved Herbert Bonner bridge was completed by the State Highway Commission, replacing the ferries across Oregon Inlet, and the EMC ran a cable tied to the bridge to get electricity from the mainland. As part of the same project, the EMC constructed a 18-mile transmission line from the bridge along NC 12 to Hatteras village and built substations at Rodanthe, Avon and Buxton. A fourth substation is planned for Hatteras village this year.

With the completion of the transmission line and substations, the five old diesel generator units, all located at Buxton, were placed on standby. The change-over reduced Cape Hatteras EMC power cost by about 50 percent.

The diesel units are kept serviceable. In fact, they were used when VEPCO had one phase of its transmission line out in July at Nags Head.

A member of the EMC staff, Plant Manager Ralph Scarborough, has the responsibility of keeping the diesel equipment ready and of running it when it's needed.

"The diesels are still quite a benefit to us in an area like this where we're subject to storms," Gray said.



Zane L. Gray.

Cape Hatteras EMC is VEPCO's largest customer in the area. Last year it bought 11 million kilowatt hours of current.

Part of the current Cape Hatteras buys is transmitted for sale to Ocracoke EMC on Ocracoke Island. Ocracoke EMC picks it up at the south end of Hatteras Island. A short stretch of transmission line carries it from there to Hatteras Inlet. A submarine cable then carries it across Hatteras Inlet to a transmission line which runs to Ocracoke Village.

The most striking changes Gray has observed, however, have come about in the character of the island and its people.

Not more than a decade ago most of the regular residents of Hatteras Island depended on fishing for their incomes. They fished in both the sound and the ocean for bluefish, trout, spots, croakers and channel bass. Their catches were sold at local markets and then shipped to Norfolk.

Now the tourist industry provides the island principal economic support.

"There still are quite a few people fishing," Gray said, "but quite a few of them now operate charter boats."

The big business is feeding, housing and supplying the other needs of the thousands of people who come in over Herbert Bonner bridge and down the highway that runs along the island's spine to stay in the Cape Hatteras Seashore Park campgrounds, to surf cast and sun on Hatteras' fine beaches, climb the stairs of the 208-foot lighthouse and relax in the many comfortable motels.

Some of the island's motels are as large, modern and luxurious as any at the big mainland resorts, and they are largely locally-owned.

The changes have brought growth in the villages and to Cape Hatteras EMC. Every year more of the visitors come back to settle on Hatteras in retirement or to make it their vacation home.

"We've grown so fast," Gray said, "we can hardly keep up with it. People are coming from everywhere – New York, New Jersey, Ohio and building homes."

A number of new housing developments have sprung up, all like everything else on Hatteras served by Cape Hatteras EMC.

Generally the newcomers like doing business with the consumer-owned electric business.

"A lot of them come to the office to chat," Gray said. "They show at our annual meetings and they get involved in local affairs. All of them I've talked to like it very much."

Gray likes it too.

He said he plans to stay on Hatteras and in his job, serving people and watching Hatteras grow.

"I wouldn't want to live anywhere else," he said.

Active in community programs and in the island's development, Gray is a member and treasurer of the Buxton Civic Club.

Cape Hatteras EMC was chartered in March 1945 and began service July 1948 with 45 miles of line serving 241 members. It now has 158 miles of line serving over 1,150 members. Its consumers include 28 commercial and industrial users, the island's consolidated school and 15 churches.

It has 10 employees and, indicative of its efficiency, it has built up its member-owned equity to 21 percent, assigned $398,000 in margins and retired $100,000 in capital credit payments.

Cape Hatteras EMC's present directors are E. P. White of Buxton, Bill Burrus of Hatteras, C. D. Burrus Jr. of Buxton, Preston Stowe of Hatteras, Sherman Barnett of Frisco, Olie E. Hooper of Avon, Evan G. William Jr. of Avon, Woodrow Edward of Wanchese and Herbert K. Midgett of Rodanthe.

White is president of the board, Hooper vice president, and C. D. Burrus Jr., secretary-treasurer.

HaLE!

Little Homemaker

The bride had news for her husband when he returned from work.

"I feel terrible," she sobbed. "I was pressing your suit and burned a hole in the seat of the trousers."

"Don't worry," said the husband. "I have another pair of pants for that suit."

"Yes, I know," said the wife, "and it's lucky you have. I used them to patch the hole."

Different Approach

"What's the best way to teach a girl to swim?" asked Paul.

"That's a job that takes great skill," answered his friend, Bill. "You must be gentle and kind with her, having her walk out into water that's about waist-deep. Then you put your arm around her waist, gently encouraging her to lie down across it. With your other hand, you pull her ankles up onto the surface of the water, working her legs in a kicking motion . . ."

"It's my sister," interrupted Paul.

"Oh," answered Bill. "In that case, just push her off the dock."

"Why yes, son, now that you ask—you ARE a bachelor."

Growing-Up

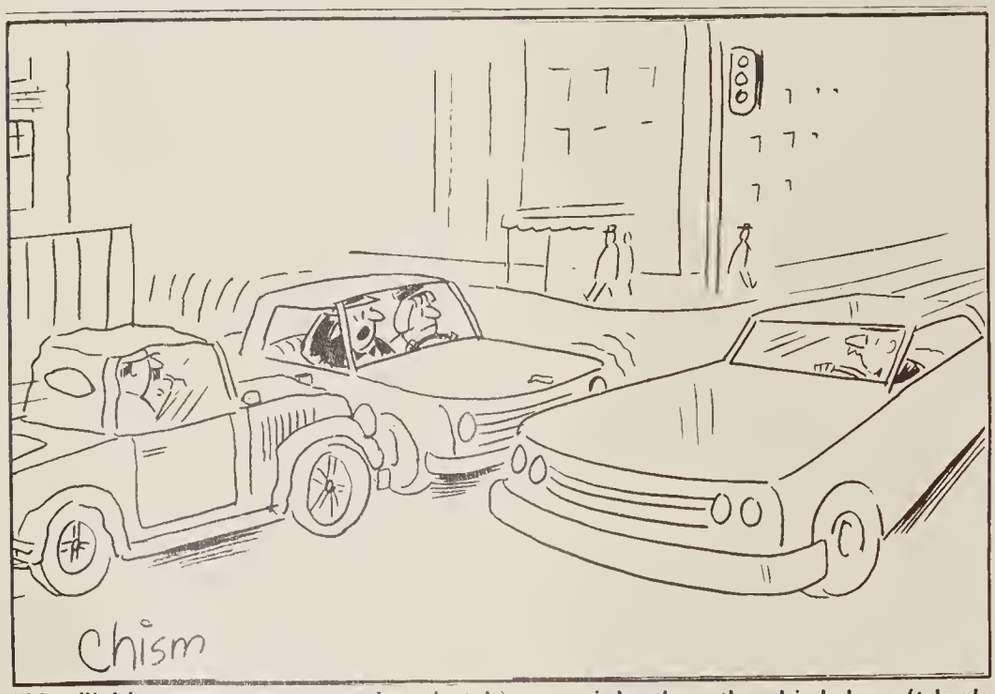
Two youngsters were walking home from Sunday school after having been taught a lesson on the Devil. One little boy said to the other: "Johnny, what do you think about all this Devil business?"

The boy thought for a moment. "Well," he said, "you know how Santa Claus turned out. It's probably just your Pop."

Women Are a Good Thing

A young girl asked a 70-year-old man why he recently had remarried for the fourth time.

"Well," he said, "I'll tell you. For the little bit women eat, I wouldn't be without one."



"You'll hit one anyway so wing that big new job, the other bird doesn't look covered!"

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. . . you have a stake in rural America.

Fifty years ago our nation was half rural, half urban. Now 70 percent of our people are crammed on to just one percent of our land.

Through the years, as millions have deserted the countryside in search of a better life in the city, problems have been heaped on problems.

And what have we got today? Smog, pollution and traffic jams in the cities. Abandoned farmsteads and empty stores in the country. And economic and social ills in both. We could have planned more wisely.

Now is the time for us to decide on our national policy . . . what we want our country to be like 30 years from now when we'll have 100 million people added to our population.

We must decide if we want to go on piling more and more people into small amounts of space . . . or if we want to provide a better balance of opportunity . . . creating more jobs and building community facilities where millions want to live, work and play . . . in the countryside.

The consumer-owners of America's nearly 1,000 rural electric systems call upon our President, our Congress, and our country's leaders to adopt AN AGENDA FOR RURAL AMERICA — a national agenda relevant to the total welfare of our nation . . . relevant to the future . . . relevant to the great potential of America's spacious countryside — **with these priorities.**

• We urge the President to appoint a National Coordinator for Rural Community Development . . . and we urge consolidation and upgrading of existing community development programs now administered by many different Federal agencies.

• We urge development and implementation of programs to meet the following urgent problems of rural America and its people:

Rural Housing. Over half the nation's substandard homes — more than four million — are in rural America. Many who live in these homes are old. Many are poor.

Community Facilities. Nearly 30,000 rural communities are without adequate water systems . . . about 45,000 without sewer systems. Thousands lack medical centers, libraries, good schools, recreation programs.

Jobs and Training. Few of the nearly 14 million new jobs created in the last 15 years were in rural America. And rural unemployment figures in many areas run nearly 18 per cent, compared to a national average of about four per cent.

Low-Cost Credit. The effects of high interest are most sharply felt in the countryside where there is a chronic shortage of capital for housing and community and industrial growth.

Action *now* on this AGENDA FOR RURAL AMERICA will lead toward the solution of many of our nation's ills -- in the cities and in the rural areas. The urgency of these problems demands the best efforts of us all, acting together with Federal, state and local governments, as well as the private organizations in urban *and* rural America.

Across the land, the members, directors and employees of the nation's nearly 1,000 consumer-owned rural electric systems are providing leadership in their communities . . . leadership to develop central water systems, start housing programs, spearhead drives for community colleges and recreation projects, and much more. And all the while rural electric systems continue to supply low-cost, dependable electric power to even the most remote areas.

But the welfare of America — all America — is everyone's responsibility. So, wherever you live . . . whatever you do . . . whoever you are . . . you, too, have a stake in rural America.

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